In doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the prin-It will support cordially and earnestly the prin-ciples of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Depart-ment of the Government, except in so far as an in-dependent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its

views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United

States.

The Sentiner will maintain, as a fundamental The Sentiner, will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of

their own creation.

The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the

Federal Government, the Sentinel, will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentingle, will sustain the settled

Government, the SENTINEL will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the manageby leaving to the individual states the manage-ment of all their domestic concerns—while it con-tents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and

honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention. will be its guide in the course the SENTINEL will

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed

Our settled detérmination to renel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other counpeace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy mus be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. only people whose own land, without colonial dethe world. Our agricultural productions are morvaried and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast-our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia. Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all aroun us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the bless ings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are detined to triumph over the barbarism and supersti-tion of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to

estiny.

The SENTINEL will, therefore, advocate a bold and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great but what is right, and submit to nothing that i wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor-it cannot then

the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its

se false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de-

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal

enemy of none of the other. The present Democratic Administration has our est wishes for its success in the establishment of

the great principles upon which it came into power and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the SENTINEL its friend and conditutor. TERMS: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies

at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to All communications should be post paid, and ad-

ed to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

DAILY. VOL. 1.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1853.

Agencies and Law Offices.

EW YORK, May 2, 1853.—The undersigned has this day opened an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government, State, and city securities bought and sold.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loans negotiated.

EMANUEL B. HART. Sep 21-dtf MICHAEL NOURSE & CO. Home and Foreign Patent and Gen. Agency, Southwest Corner of Eighth and B streets, near the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., And of No. 17, Cornhill, London, England.

MICHAEL NOURSE, CHAS. F. STANSBURY, JAMES MORSS, R. H. GILLETT, Solicitor and Legal Adviser.

EUROPEAN GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr.
Chas. F. Stansbury, one of the members of the firm, has permanently established himself in London, such arrangement being found necessary, in order to give his immediate personal attention to the European business of great importance and value, already subject to the direction and control of M. N. & Co., and to such other business nterests as may be hereafter entrusted to their

interests as may be hereafter entrusted to their care and management.

As a guarantee for the mode in which the business of their foreign office will be conducted, they have special permission to give the names, as referees, of Bankers, Merchants, and Gentlemen of commanding influence, position, and character in Europe, whenever desired.

Mr. S. is aided by eminent and efficient legal counsel abroad, and special attention is given by him to the facilitating of proceedings for the recovery or collection of legacies made to parties in the United States; to the recovery and possession of property, real and personal, claimed by heirs at law resident in this country; to the adjusting of unsettled balances due to claimants in the United States, whether accruing on public account or States, whether accruing on public account or otherwise; to the procuring of legal conveyances from parties resident in Europe to purchasers of real estate in the United States; in a word, to business of any kind that may be confided to M. N. & Co., however complicated, as they have the means of communicating advantageously with neans of communicating advantageously with ersons of every pursuit, profession, or station in Europe, however remotely located. Their charges will be moderate, and regulated

by the nature and extent of the services rendered.

Sep 21—1f*

A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscriber lately, and for a number of years past, a Clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to the public as Attorney and Agent for prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Depart-ments. Having access to the largest collection of evidence of Revolutionary service, particularly of officers of the Staff Department, to be found in the hands of any private individual, he feels confident it will enable him to render satisfactory and valuable service to those who may employ him to es-tablish claims which have long remained suspend

tablish claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

Those engaging his services will be constantly kept advised of the progress of their claims.

All communications to be post paid.

He is permitted to refer to—
Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Corps of Top. Engineers.
John Wilson, esq., Com. of the Gen. Land Office.

J. L. Edwards, esq., Late Com. of Pensions.

J. G. Berret, esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C.
Maj. J. H. Eaton, Late Secretary of War.

Beverley Tucker, Washington.

ORRIS S. PAINE.

Sep 21—3t

A GENCY AT WASHINGTON. James
H. Causten, (late of Baltimore,) having made
his city his permanent residence, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settle-ment of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any oners that may be raised for th ow in charge the entire class arising out of French poilations prior to the year 1800; with reference o which, in addition to a mass of documents and roofs in his possession, he has access to those in

the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners on the navy funds, &c., bounty lands, return duties, &c., &c., and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post-paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inonvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that sconomy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all he forms of office.—Office on F street, near the new Treasury building.

PATENT AGENCY.—Alfred Gregory (Mechanical Engineer) Solicitor of Patents, orner E and Sth streets, Washington, near the

DO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars.—The undersigned having established a permanent General Agency at the seat of Government, for the prosecution of claims against the United States, continues to give his usual prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

The success he has achieved in his princips about The success he has achieved in bringing about a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hands, justifies him in believing that he will be fortunate in behalf of his clients for the Suspended Pension and Bounty Land ases meet with special attention, and in no case

and paid by the Government. There are many representatives of deceased Naval Officers who have claims that can be estabshed by applying to the subscriber.
ROBERT H. GALLAGHER,

Formerly of Virginia.

References, (if necessary.) Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C. John S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jackson Morton, United States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans; Wright & Williams, Bankers, Erie, Pennyslvania; Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bur-coyne & Plume, Bankers, New York; Ellis & Morton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Brother & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.

N. B .- I have facilities for establishing service and, or Pension can secure the same. The dificulty heretofore in establishing the service of ferred to has grown out of the fact that the Depart-

AW NOTICE. SIDNEY S. BAXTER, late attorney general of Virginia, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business con-

Office in Morrison's new building on 41 street,

REFERENCES. Hon. J. J. Allen, Hon. Wm. Daniel, Hon. Richard Moncure, Hon. G. B. Samuels, Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals of To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia.

To the senators and members of Congress from Sep 21—1yeod. GEORGE W. CUTTER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law OFFICE IN TODD'S BUILDING, Pennsylvania av., one door west of Brown's Hotel. Agencies and Law Offices.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON .- To Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to premption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands. mation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, mation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the goverhment, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public of-fices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who

have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Vashington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid. Sep 28—1yd (m) General Agency, Washington City, D. T.C.—The subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of claims before Congress or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent at the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this

haracter to his care. He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance, in regard to business which may interest them at the seat

of Government.

See Office over the Banking-House of Selden,
WITHERS & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER. N. B. References of the most satisfactory character will be given to correspondents in whatever

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES GIRARD FIRE & MARINE, of Philadelphia. Capital.....\$300,000. EQUITABLE FIRE, at London.

Capital. \$2,500,000. NATIONAL LIFE, of London.
Capital.....\$2,500,000.

RISKS will be taken at *low rates* on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property against loss or damage by fire, situated in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and in the county. Also, on lives for travelling and residence in all parts of the world. Persons wanting insurance will certainly find it to their in-terest by applying at the Office, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 44 and 6th streets.

MYERLE & WEBB, Agents.

Sep 22-6t (m) J. C. LEWIS'S Life and Fire Insurance Office has been removed to the new and ample rooms, Hall No. 2, in "Washington Place," east side of Seventh street, near the General Post Office, where insurances can be effected on as good

The mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company has a capital of over one-and-a-half millions, declares and pays dividends annually. All life-members share alike in proportion to their annual premiums. In eight years there have been paid to survivors, through my office, over seventy-five thousand dol-late. Information and publications gratis.

Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, capital and surplus fund \$300,000. I have acted for this

company about seven years; and all losses have been honorably adjusted and promptly paid. I have associated with me in this department my son, JOSEPH K. LEWIS, and we have been appointed agents of the Continental Insurance Company of New York city, having a cash capital

Some one from the office will visit any properwhen desired, in Washington, Georgetown, or Having so much indemnity capital, we shall

ope to satisfy all who call. J. C. LEWIS, Ses. 24-6t (m) Superintendent of Agencies

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE Mexican war, or others having claims against government.—Claims for bounty land and invalid pensions, in behalf of officers and Soldiers in the Mexican, Florida, or Revolutionary war, or of 1812, extra-pay, moneys paid for raising and subsisting troops; also, claims under the new pension law, in behalf of widows and or-phans of officers and soldiers, prosecuted by F. E. HASSLER,

Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman. THE SUBSCRIBER, recently draughtsman of public lands to the House of Representatives, attached to the General Land Office, and formerly ngaged upon Northern railroads, offers his ser

Draughts of maps, and plans of every descrip-tion prepared of railroads, public lands, and models of patents, and forwarded to any part of the Union, with any information pertaining to the above mat-ters. Address: J. H. ADAMS, Jr. Washington, D. C.

TEW MACKEREL, SALMON, &c., In spection of 1853 .- No. 1 Mackerel, in 26

No. 3 Mackerel, small, 25 lb. kitts, (breakfast No. 4 do. in barrels

1 tierce Pickled Salmon, very fine Spiced Salmon and Mackerel, in cans, hermet Scaled and No. 1 Herring, in boxes, this year's

Potomac Shad and Herring, in kitts, (put up for family use.) Also, Longworth and Zimmerman's sparkling and dry Catawba wines, (the dry wine is said to be superior to the celebrated Hock wines.) Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Cincinnati family

In store and for sale by SHEKELL & BAILEY Successors to John B. Kibbey & Co

Sep 21-1t No. 5, opposite Centre Market DRESERVING SUGARS, PICKLING VINEGAR, &c 100 packages Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Pulver ized, Ground, Granulated, Havana, and

Clarified Sugars
25 hogsheads prime and low priced Porto Rico
and New Orleans Brown Sugars
2,000 gallons pure Cider Vinegar, made in Virginia, warranted to preserve pickles allons imported White Wine Vinegar, for

pickling
pounds white and brown Mustard Seed,
Long Pepper, white Jamaica Ginger, Mace,
Cloves, &c.

E. E. WHITE & CO.,
Sale by

For sale by E. E. WHILE Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Bank of Washington. GARNER'S VEGETABLE PAIN EX-tractor.—A certain cure for Neuralgia, Rheu-matism, Coughs and Colds, Fever and Ague, Dys-pepsia, Liver Complaint, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera. For sale in Washington, Georgetown and Alex-audzia, by druggists generally. Sep 21—16

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here after consist of one continuous session, beginclosing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring de-grees will be held.

The ensuing session will open on the 28th of The charges are

Board, (per week) 2 25 To those who do not board in college the charge for tuition is the same, and for the use of room, furniture, library, &c., \$25 per session. There is an admission fee of \$10, and a small charge each session for contingencies. Fuel and lights are furnished at cost, and washing at 37½ cents per dozen. The necessary college expenses of a boarding student will not exceed \$180 or \$190 per annum. All the bills are payable one half at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of the session.

With a view of giving to the different depart-ments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number and a more varied class of students, some number and a more varied class of students, some important changes have been made in the order and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. P.) attached to it. It will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of the ancient languages. This course ception of the ancient languages. This course will be specially adapted to those who wish to obtain what is called a practical ducation, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those who may wish to become practical surveyors, engineers, or agriculturists, will be enabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to those objects, and will receive the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish water its general regulations. wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study for any length of time. They may, under the direction of the faculty, select such subjects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require. Measures are in progress for filling immediately the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the in-

erest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathe

matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the immediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college stu-

The buildings have recently undergone thorough repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and im-proved in a manner that will add much to the con-venience and attractiveness of its already beauti-It is believed the College never presented so

strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal educa-UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this positivities. Session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following. university embraces the following schools, languages; 2. modern languages;

 mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belies lettres, and political economy; 9, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a deconomy; monstratorship of anatomy. The schools of ancient languages, modern languages, and mathe-matics, have each an assistant instructor; and in the school of law there is an adjunct professor. The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or pocket-money,) are as follows: Tuition fee, say three schools, at \$25 each .\$75 00 Boarding, including diet, room-furniture,

and attendance of servant, payable in three instalments in advance Room rent, two occupying a room, \$8

Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent deposit, \$10..... Washing, say \$10; fuel and light, say \$20

Students of medicine are charged with four tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in

Chairman of the Faculty

Washington.—The Thirty-second Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the fourth Monday in October, and continue until March. Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatom

and Physiology.

Wm. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Mcdea, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

John Fred. May, M. D., Professor of the Priniples and Practice of Surgery. Grafton Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology

Robert King Stone, M. D., Professor of Microsopal and Pathological Anatomy. Lewis H. Steiner, M. D., Professor of Chemisry and Pharmacy. Charles F. Force, M. D., Prosector and Demon-

The facilities for the prosecution of practical natomy are ample.

Like most similar institutions in Europe, the desks from which the regular lectures are given, and the wards for clinical instructions are under

he same roof. The extensive additions to the buildings since the last session, for the accommodation of the sick, will greatly extend the usefulness of the medical and surgical clinic. The entire expense for a full course of lec-

tures is.....\$90 Practical anatomy by the demonstrator...... 10 Martriculating fee (payable only once)..... through the whole course without charge.
ROBERT KING STONE, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

Office and residence corner of F and 14th streets.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. E. Groux, a native of France, teacher of Modern Lan a native of France, teacher of Modern Lan lages, especially French. Spanish, and German Translations made with correctness and punctu ality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classifi-cation and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel. oms to rent at that place.

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. WASHINGTON CITY.

T. P. Brown.

Sep 21-dtf TINE PARLOR GRATES, just received direct from the New York manufacturers, for by W. H. HARROVER,

M. Brown

Bardware, Tinware, &c.

WASHINGTON STOVE MANUFAC-W tory, S. E. corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st.—The subscriber begs leave to call the

attention of his many patrons and the public generally to his very large and carefully selected stock, comprising, in part, the following:

The Invincible Cook, Tubular Oven, for coal or wood, which requires only to be seen to be appre-ciated. It is decidedly the very best operator and economizer out. References to some three hundred sold, within the last sixteen months, will he given. New World, a heavy and durable article, for

coal or wood.

Black Diamond, for bituminous or anthracite

oals. Old Dominion, for wood. Vernon Air-tight, for wood. Baltimore Air-tight, for wood. Blue Ridge, for wood or coal. Delaware Cook, for wood or coal. Enchantress, for wood or coal. Factotum, for wood or coal. Victor Complete, for wood or coal. Morning Star, for wood or coal. Cook's Favorite, for wood. Kitchen Companion, for wood. Double Jog, or Ten-plate, for wood. Boiler's Top, or Nine-plate, for wood. RANGES:—

Invincible Range, Tubular Ovens, which, for Invincible Kange, Tubular Ovens, Which, io conomy and operation, has not been surpassed Beebe's Range. Water Backs, for ditto. WOOD AIR-TIGHTS:—

Home Air-tight, a new and beautiful pattern ose or open front. Home Air-tight, two-story, close or open front. Union Air-tight. Revere Air-tight. Troy Air-tight. Russia Iron Air-tight, cast top and bottom plates.

PARLOR COAL STOVES:-Latrobes, for heating two rooms. Radiators, 10, 12, and 14-inch, fifty different pat

Coal Base Radiators. Sliding-door Franklins, beautiful finish, coal or

Open Franklins. Coal Franklins. Star Franklins. Alleghany Coal Burner. Hot Air Parlor. Boston Parlor. Star Radiator. Etna Radiator. Fire King Radiator, &c.

DINING ROOM STOVES:-Cast Oven, cylinder base, for coal. Russia Iron Oven, cylinder base, for coal. Russia Iron, Air-tight, for wood. Model Parlor Cook, for coal. Hot Air Parlor, for coal. CYLINDER AND CANNON STOVES:-

very great variety, such as— Jenny Lind, Flora, Harp Cannon. Ovates, Octagon Cannon, Bar Room. Irving Coal Burner, Coal Bases. 9, 10, 11, and 12-inch Hall Stoves, &c. ENAMELLED PARLOR GRATES:-

A large assortment, from the very best Northorn manufacturers with circular and plain fenders, German silver and plain polished bars, &c. Fire slabs, 18, 20, 22, and 24-inch, and Fire Brick. Cylinder Brick, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16-inch.

HOT-AIR FURNACES Chilson's patent Air-warming and ventilating Furnaces, to which was awarded the World's Fair Prize Medal, at London, 1851, besides gold and silver medals, first premiums, at the recent principal fairs in this country.

esq., of Boston, and the final improvements patented November 19th, 1850. There are four sizes. completely adapted for burning anthracite and oituminous coals or wood. The following are some of the important im-provements attained by this invention: purity of air, free from the burnt air so common to red hot iron furnaces; powerful arrangement for genera-

ting heat; economy it fiel; great durability of furnace; not liable for repairs; perfect safety against setting buildings on fire in which they are ocated; may be set in low cellers, and are easily Also, Portable Furnaces for stoves for first floors

a dwellings.

Japanned Registers, all sizes.

Marbleized Iron Mantels and Mirror Stands, from the Salamander Marble Company, \$13 Broadway New York, Silas C. Herring, esq., President, con sisting of Egyptian, Brocatelle, Verd Antique, an

Coal Hods all sizes Bright and Japanned Ware in great variety. Russia and American sheet iron work, such as Fire Boards, Piping, and Repairing, made up at

Goods delivered free of charge. I most respectfully solicit a call and an exami-nation of my stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that it cannot be surpassed in

quality or cheapness in this District or vicinity JAS. SKIRVING, outheast corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! Y. NAYLOR, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron and Stove Manufacturer, south side Penn-sylvania avenue near Third street, invites the attention of all who are in want of Stoves to one of the most extensive assortment of the latest and improved styles. They comprise Furnaces, Grates, and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, including the celebrated Kisterbock Cooking Stove, fancy Parlor and Hall Stoves for coal or wood, as also the Saratoga Radiator, adapted either for the parlor or hall, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.

Also, manufacturer and dealer in Tin, Coppe and Sheet-iron Ware, made of the best materials Culinary articles always on hand. Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c., executed by experienced workmen, and repairs neatly done. Sole agent for Winston's Improved Patent Cof-

Sep 24-3meod (Intelligencer) CUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.-I offe to the public one of the best cooking ranges r used. It is known by the name of Rand & Haves's Elevated Tubular Oven Range. oven being elevated always ensures a good draught, and bakes at the bottom without trouble. All the and bakes at the bottom without trouble. At the boilers being set immediately over the fire ensures the boiling. The arrangement for roasting and boiling is also very complete. In addition to the cooking arrangements, it is made to answer the purposes of a hot air furnace, affording sufficient heat to warm a room 18 or 20 feet square in coldest weather. Several of these ranges have been the proposal of these ranges have been in operation if de-

put up here, and can be seen in operation if de-sired. All the above ranges are warranted. W. H. HARROVER, Opposite Patriotic Bank.

I have also a new Cooking Stove, to be used with either wood or coal, to which I wish to call particular attention. Its superior baking and roast ing arrangements are such that it makes it the best cooking stove in market.

W. H. H.

C AS FIXTURES.—The subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving from the celebrated factory of Cornelius, Parker & Co., Philabrated factory of Cornelius, Parker & Co., Philadelphia, a large and handsome collection of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., embracing all their new patterns, which he will dispose of at the manufacturer's retail prices. Those in want of gas fixtures will find it to their interest to call and examine patterns and prices before purchasing.

C. W. BOTELER,

Mashington Sentinel.

Schools in China-One of the favorite maxims of the Chinese is, "By learning, the sons of the poor become great; without learning, the sons of the great are mingled with the common people." The beneficial influence of this maxim is observable in the village schools, which are generally well attended, since it is natural for every father to hope that one of his children, at least, may distinguish himself by a superior capacity, and thus make his own fortune, as well as that of his family; for, as parents are frequently degraded in consequence of the misconduct of a son, so they are often honored and rewarded on account of his vir-

It is somewhat remarkable, that in a country where the system of instruction is entirely regulated by the laws, and forms so material a part of the constitution, there should be no free schools supported by government, nor any establishment for education founded by the munificence of those who, in every age, nave acquired fame and riches by their literary attainments. The master of a district school is paid at the rate of ten shillings a year for each boy; yet even this small sum cannot very easiboy; yet even this small sum cannot very easiboy; which is the rosy health of poor children due to the air-leaking bed-rooms of their parents—and what a generator of pale faces is a close chamber? are not more than fourpence a day; so that many families of the poorer classes send only one son to school, selecting, of course, him who shows the most promising genius. The boys are incited to industry and good behavior by the hope of prizes, which are distributed at stated periods, and consist of pencils, Indian ink, paper, and little palettes for grinding the ink, which are all much prized by the Chinese, who call them the "four precious materials," and teach the children to keep them in very neat order.

In most of the country villages, and in all large cities, there are evening schools for boys who are obliged to work in the day time; for the children of the poor are inured to labor from a very tender age, so that little fellows of five or six years of age may be seen trudging along the roads, with a stick across their shoul ders, carrying londs, and they are set to work in the fields almost as soon as they can walk. It is the usual practice, now, for persons of rank and wealth to engage private tutors for their children; but whether the latter are educated at home or at a public school, they must undergo the regular examinations before they are eligible to office, nor are they taught in any way differently from the boys at the village seminaries .- Descriptive China, Pictorial and

THE GREAT CANADIAN RAILWAY, for the construction and equipment of which the contract has been taken by a wealthy firm in England, will be 1,000 miles long—commencing at a point on the St. Lawrence 120 miles below Quebec, and terminating at a point opposite Detroit. The road will pass through or near Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Co-bourg, Toronto and Hamilton, terminating at he waters of Lake Huron, near Detroit. It is to be constructed with the wide guage, and in every respect to be made in the most substantial manner. The river St. Lawrence is to b spanned by a huge iron bridge, on the feasi-bility of which a favorable opinion has been given by Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. The capital has been subscribed in England, and the contract for the entire work, including the right of way, bridges, construction, rails, locomotives, cars, station houses, ware houses, &c., is £9,000 a mile, amounting altogether to from forty to forty-five millions of

THE LOVE OF HOME.-It is only shallowninded pretenders who either make distin zuished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in this country but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not asharded f himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that, when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist: I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted corever from the memory of mankind. Daniel Webster.

NOVEL ADVERTISING .- In the city of New York, where competition in business is so ceaselesely active and energetic, almost every method that it is possible for human ingenuity to invent, is resorted to for the purpose of obtain ing customers, extending trade, or making "more money." Of all these methods, one of he most extraordinary, and at the same time simple, if not effective in its ways, is that by which the Doguerreotype process is made to play a novel and conspicuous part. It seems hat some one of the enterprising hatters in that metropolis has a Daguerrean gallery connected with his sale-room or manufactory, expressly fitted up and devoted to the accommodation and benefit of his own customers. On purchasing a covering for your caput, in this store, you are furnished with a daguerreotype of your countenance—the image—large or small-being firmly affixed to the lining upon the inside of the crown of the new beaver, so that whoever wears a hat thus garnished is sure to have the likeness of his own face upon the top of his head !- New Haven Register.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.-An interesting youth, of about fifteen years of age, recently died in California, and bequeathed \$235 towards the erection of the Washington Monument. This noble boy, early inspired with a profound admiration of the character of Washington, felt that he could not leave this world, in which his career land been so short, without bequeathing something out of his scanty earnings to honor the me mory of the Great Father of his country. I fow noble, how generous, how patriotic, and wearthy of imitation by those who are more

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A WORD OR TWO ABOUT BED-COVERING .-People are very often "short" in that golden product called common-sense-and in relation to nothing more than bed-covering. What one sleeps under has a vital connection with

health; and many a day is made misera ble, just as the sleep of the preceding night has been beneath proper or improper clothing. A popular writer has the following: "Three-fourths, of the bed-covering of our people consists of what are miscalled 'com-fortables,' viz: two calico cloths, with glazed cotton wadding laid between and quilted in.

"The perfection of dress, for day or night, where warmth is the purpose, is that which confines around the body sufficient of its own warmth, while it allows escape to the rest. Where the body is allowed to bathe protractedwhere the body is allowed to bathe protractedly in its own vapors, we must expect an unhealthy effect upon the skin. Where there is too little ventilating escape, what is called insensible respiration is checked, and something analogous to fever supervenes. Foul tongue, ill taste, and lack of morning appetite betray the

"To be healthy and happy, provide your bed with the lightest and most porous blankets. The finer the better. The cheapest in price are the dearest in health. 'Comfortables' are uncomfortable and unhealthy. Cotton, if it could be made equally porous and keep so, we should prefer to wool. The same for daily underclothes. But more than else, let your chamber be ventilated. Knock in a hole somewhere to give your escaping breath an exit, and another to give fresh air to your lungs in place of what they have expired. So shall you have pleasant dreams at night, and in the morning cheerful rising, sweet breath, and good appetite! These blessings combined, will secure to healthful parents a houseful of bright and rosy-cheeked nemorials of rich and fruitful affection

THE VALUE OF AN OLD MAN IN CHINA.—The easonableness and placability of the natives were, on one occasion, evinced in rather a remarkable manner at Chusan, while I was there. An Englishman had come across some wild ducks in the canal inside the city, at which he fired with ball, all his shot having been previously expended. The bullet missed the birds, and, glancing from the water, killed an old Chinaman, who was sitting at his own door, en-

joying his pipe.

The unfortunate sportsman, horrified at the result of his silly thoughtlessness, hurried away to take counsel with his friends, who recommended him to try to settle the matter with the relatives of the deceased, to prevent their complaint from being laid formally before the authorities, who would be obliged to award a heavy punishment for such reckless careless-With this view, one of his friends was dispatched to visit the family, to condole with them for their loss, and to explain how tho-roughly it was the result of accident. He deplored the unhappy circumstance which had deprived the family of so valuable and so respectable a member, and pointed out the cheer-ing fact that he was very old, and in the natural course of things could not have been expected to live much longer, and that pecuniary recompense should be made to console the family for a few months' society they might have antici, pated enjoying with him. They admitted that e was old, very old, and as he could not have lived long, they mentioned a hundred dollars, as a sum likely to have a good effect in assuage

ing the bitterness of their affliction. The ambassador, delighted at hearing a denand so much more reasonable than he anticipated, but concealing his satisfaction, pointed out that the deceased was so old that he could hardly have estimated his short remnant of existence at such a large sum; that he had died a very quiet and easy death, and that very likely he was wanted in the other world, so that the mlucky bullet might be esteemed a messenger dispatched by the gods. He thought, therefore, that fifty dollars, to make a feast and burn plenty of joss-stick and paper money, would be ufficiently satisfactory to the spirit of their departed ancestor. The matter was finally settled the satisfaction of alleparties, by the payment of seventy-five dollars; and I question one might not have shot two-thirds of the old boys of Tinghæ at the same reasonable rate, notwithstanding the veneration in which old age is held.—Powers' Book on China.

DISCIPLINE IN CHILDHOOD,—Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their deires will not only indulge more in capricious desires, but will infallibly take it more amiss, when the feelings or happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those ho have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and training them, and consequently will, in general, sacrifice the happiness f others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is selfishness of princes and other great people to be attributed? It is in vain to hink of cultivating principles of generosity and beneficence by mere exhortation and reasoning. Nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness, and of familiarly encountering privations and discomfort on account of others, ever enables us to do it when required. And therefore I am firmly persuad d that indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and nothing but a pretty severe discipline and control can lay he foundation of a magnimous character .-[Lord Jeffrey.

LOVING AND LIKING .- Of the French language, Canning is reported to have said in dis-pute, "What on earth, sir, can be expected of a anguage that has but one word for liking and loving, and puts a fine woman and aleg of mutton on a par, as 'J'aime Julie;' 'J'aime un gigot!' Our American women, however, are open to the brilliant Englishman's sarcasm, confounding, as they do, the words to such an extent that their distinction is practically annihilated To ' like,' as a cotemporary observes, is altoether too tame an expression for a lady's choice. She 'loves' every thing for which she has any affection, penchant, appetite, or fancy. 'Oh, I dearly love turnips!' exclaimed a lady the other day at the table, says the Post, who merely meant to say that she liked the vegetable in 'The d-l you do,' exclaimed an question. ascetic old batchelor of her acquaintance, who sat opposite. What more could you say of your husband, or that beautiful child of yours, or even of your Redeemer, madam? Love turnips! I hope you may yet find something more worthy of your affections."

Too MUCH OF A GOOD THING .- The Niles (Michigan) Republican says pigeons are so numerous in that section, that many farmers have to employ men with guns to keep the birds from the wheat field while the wheat is being